ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs

Examine for Yourself,

Spear's Port Grape Wine.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machine.

Wolfram's Pain Paint Acts like Magic.

Tobacco—New Principle.

Merchants and Shippers

Brick-laying and Jobbing

The Very Finest

The Place to Get

A New and Beautiful

Just Received.

General.

The Triumph Cook Stove

Artificial Flowers.

The Celebrated Triumph

Joseph Horne & Co.

The New Jackson

Glass Manufacturers

Burgess.

Havana Tobacco.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A complimentary entertainment was given to Horace Greeley, by the New York Union League Club, at their rooms on Monday. A number of addresses were delivered.

The Spanish frigate Tetuan, said to be the largest man-of-war in the world, 6,300 tons burden, has arrived at Cadiz, and will be repaired.

Orders were received at Toronto from Ottawa, Monday for the volunteer forces to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. It is presumed the order was issued as a measure of precaution in case Gen. O'Neill should attempt another raid.

The Philadelphia authorities have agreed to lease arms to all the military companies whose names are recommissioned by the Governor.

At a banquet Monday night in Richmond, given in honor of the visitors from New York, several addresses were made by Gen. Schofield and the citizens of Richmond. The addresses chiefly related to the renewed prosperity of Virginia, and the kindly feeling between the North and South.

A large meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, Monday night, presided over by Peter Cooper, resolved to form a society for the protection and elevation of the Indians in their territories.

The Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, are considering a resolution to visit Cincinnati, to examine the bridge over the Ohio river, with a view to facilitate the bridging of East river to New York.

A stage driver in New York on Monday received two thousand dollars from the War, chant's Union Express for damages caused by a collision of one of their wagons.

Telegraphic advices from Mexico to the 16th state: It was rumored that Romero would soon leave for Washington. The Mexican Congress had decided to grant no more railway concessions, and New York parties interested therein had left for home. Detectives were ferreting out counterfeiters of the new currency. An attempt to kidnap Juarez at Chihuahua was reported. The plan of funding the coupons of the Treasury, proposed by Romero, is not sanctioned by Congress. All foreigners in the Capital are highly indignant at the recent outrages perpetrated on six Americans at Monterey.

Charles E. James and Silas James, charged with the murder of Joseph Cash, in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 28th of February, and David Dore and Josephine Lafiamme, charged with the murder of Louis Lafiamme, at Dedham, on the 7th of April last, were arraigned before the court in that city Monday afternoon, that their pleas might be heard and counsel assigned them. The indictments were read, and the prisoners severally pleaded not guilty. Counsel were appointed, and court adjourned to Monday, June 1st, when the trials of Josephine Lafiamme, for the murder of Malcolm, for murder, will be held at the same term of the courts.

Governor Fenton has refused to reprieve Jos. Brown, the child murderer, and he will be hanged on the 29th inst.

John Sanders, a shoemaker, committed suicide in Louisville yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Depression of mind is said to have been his reason for committing the deed.

At a recent meeting of eminent capitalists in New York, interested in claims against Mexico, at which parties from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and other cities and States were present, resolutions were adopted authorizing the General Government to at once proceed to recall bring the matter before the United States and Mexican governments in such a way as may lead to the prompt adjustment of such claims. It is understood that these claims amount to about ten millions, and it was stated at the meeting that while Mr. Romero was cancelling the English and Spanish obligations of the Mexican governments, he was neglecting those of American citizens. The matter will be pushed with energy.

France, Smith & Co., were patenting on a pencil from drawing any lottery in Kentucky. The principals endeavored to avoid the process by getting a negro to do the drawing.

A large number of delegates from the South and West to the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 21st instant in New York en route. Much interest is manifested in the subject of the union of the two branches of the Church, which it is expected will be acted upon.

The quarrymen at the northern end of Manhattan Island, 6,000 in number, have struck work, having obtained the advance in wages they demanded.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court of New York, has decided that the case of Van Campen, formerly President of the First National Bank of Elmira, and who converted the funds of the bank to his own use, is one of embezzlement, and passed a sentence of imprisonment for one year in the jail of that State, where the alleged crime was committed for trial.

A Dover dispatch says four hundred friendly Indians are encamped a few miles South of that place.

Ground was broken on the Denver Pacific Railroad Monday, and the work is being pushed.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Editorial Association will be held in St. Louis to-day. The annual address and poem will be delivered, and general business relative to the increase of the fraternity transacted.

The Massachusetts Senate refused to pass the bill to abolish the State Governorship over the Governor's veto.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1868. NO. 213.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

CHICAGO.

Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention.

Two Thousand Delegates Present.

GRANT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

Timely and Patriotic Resolutions.

Intense Enthusiasm of the "Boys in Blue"

Republican National Convention.

Grant to be Nominated by Acclamation.

Vice Presidency Between Wade and Colfax.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1868.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention to-day was large and influential, two thousand delegates being in attendance. Genuine enthusiasm and earnestness characterized the proceedings, and the movement promises to be permanent and influential. Every utterance in favor of equality and justice was wildly cheered, but, considering everything, the resolutions touching impeachment were moderate, and reflected to a considerable extent the temper of delegates to the Republican Convention to-morrow.

The introduction of General Grant's father was a novel and telling episode.

At times the enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch, the convention rising in a body and singing the songs of the war, drowning the band with their two thousand voices. Grant's name, whenever dropped by the speakers, was enthusiastically greeted, and his nomination for the Presidency was clinched with rounds of cheers.

No preference was expressed for Vice President.

Among the delegates to the Republican National Convention the canvassing has progressed very much as yesterday, but the result is not yet visible. Good figures make the contest lie between Colfax and Wade, giving each about one hundred and thirty votes to start with. Harlan, Wilson and Fenton come next. The result will depend on the second choice of delegates. The Blaudin movement has assumed no shape, and may not be followed up. New England being divided.

The number of persons in attendance is greater than at any previous convention held here, but the feeling does not run as high, nor is there as much ability as when Lincoln was nominated. Grant will be nominated unanimously and by acclamation. Gen. Schurz will be the temporary, and probably Gen. Scofield the permanent presiding officer.

H.

The Associated Press.

The following is a list of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention assembled in the Tenth Church, Grand Avenue, Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, to-day, in response to the call issued by the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention held in Philadelphia on the 22d of February last, and which met in Washington on the 4th of March, 1868, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary to secure the nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States who are known to be in favor of the principles for which the loyal men of the country fought during the late war, and who had done nothing for the great Northern heart of the Republic to repudiate, should be nominated by the Democratic party, and who, if elected, would be true to the principles for which the war was waged, and to the men who fought to maintain them. Applies to the convention. The list is not complete. Allow correcting the numbers of the delegations and further changes may be made. The organization would include the names of the officers.

Gen. Logan was then conducted to his seat as Chairman, and after briefly thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, declared the nominations to be in order. Patrick, who was then unanimously elected permanent Chairman.

Gen. Logan addressed the Convention for this time he honor, and in conclusion announced that at the request of the Committee on Resolutions he would read the resolutions which had been prepared by them. Before doing so, however, he would introduce Gen. John Coolbaugh, of New York, who would address the Convention.

Gen. Coolbaugh, on being introduced, said he addressed them not as a politician, but as a soldier in the cause of the Union. He came from the State of New York, where the Democratic party had control of the State Government, and where the Democratic party had control of the State Government, and where the Democratic party had control of the State Government, and

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the ultimate stand on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading financial and produce and circulars republish commercial papers and credit. There is either largely copied from with credit. There is either largely copied from with credit. There is either the limited value, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In clubs of twenty the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The cash and produce sheets are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

An interesting letter from our Chicago correspondent, in attendance at the Methodist General Conference, will be found on the third page to-day.

It is stated that President Johnson declines that he has any intention of reconstructing his Cabinet or changing his course of action. The people will more readily believe this denial than the report that he designed to reform his conduct.

THE whisky ring in Washington has expanded, it is said, three millions of dollars to defeat impeachment. A certain C. W. Woodard, of Cincinnati, has admitted to the impeachment managers that he disbursed twenty-five thousand dollars, but refused to tell to whom the money was paid, alleging, however, that it was not used to affect impeachment.

THE National Medical Association, at its last meeting, laid on the table a resolution declaring that every one has a right to consult with all who have a regular medical education, without regard to sex. In other words, the Association seems to think that women can never hope to attain that standing in the profession which would enable them to give an opinion worth listening to by male practitioners.

THE subject of cheap bread is one which concerns us above all others, and it is gratifying to know that in almost all the wheat growing countries of the Old World the crop is very promising, and the indications are favorable for a larger yield than usual. In our own country the crop will be much heavier than for several years past, unless some unforeseen cause intervenes to prevent. California will produce much more than is needed there for home consumption, and Nevada, Montana, and Colorado, which have had to draw from other portions of the country, will raise enough for their own consumption. Should these expectations be realized, we will have cheaper bread next winter than we have had for some years past.

SIX reconstructed States are now at the door of Congress, asking for admission. These are Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia. Bills have passed the House of Representatives to re-admit these States—leaving only Virginia, Mississippi, Florida and Texas to be provided for. The bills for admission require that the constitutional regulation as to the right of suffrage shall never be changed so as to deprive any citizen of the franchise on account of race or color. As the bills just passed by the House will ultimately be passed by the Senate, and whether vetoed or not become laws of the republic, it is important to bear this provision in mind. The Senators from Arkansas are already elected, as well as the Representatives, and if that State were admitted now the completion of reconstruction could be signalized at once, so far as it is concerned. In the other five States Congressmen have been elected, a large majority of whom are Republicans, but as yet no Senators have been chosen.

THE NEW SENATORS.

It has been intimated that the purpose of the House, in passing the bills for the admission of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, is to secure the votes of the new Senators for impeachment. It is not expected that the Senate will act promptly on these bills; but, if they should, it would be manifestly improper to attempt to get the new Senators to vote upon the remaining articles. The New York *Tribune* alluding to this matter, justly remarks:

> "There may be those who deem it wise and well to admit them, are from the unreconstructed States and form a portion of Congress by their votes; but we cannot concur. It might have been well to defer the [illegible] until those States should be represented in the Senate, but, having included them, we think it would not do to admit new Senators to vote upon the question of the testimony was taken and the arguments closed."

There is another and much more important phase of the impeachment case, in connection with the admission of Senators from the reconstructed States. It is intimated in our dispatches from Washington, that a new article may be prepared by the managers, which will necessitate a new trial, and with the Southern Senators as members of the Court, the chances are that ANDREW JOHNSON will not again be able to "influence" enough Republican votes to secure his acquittal.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

When a man seeks a situation removed a little from the pursuits of artisans, mechanics or day laborers, he is generally prepared with references and proofs of ability. A clerkship cannot be obtained until an employer is satisfied of the ability of the applicant. In this country we pride ourselves on the "eternal fitness of things." Men may perform eccentric gyrations, but if there be anything in them, they come out right at last. We pride ourselves also on our capability to "do anything that comes along;" but there are often grand mistakes made. If a man wanted his watch repaired, he would not take it to the village blacksmith; if he wanted a fine piece of dentistry, he would not go to a bricklayer. We should not employ a clerk to keep our accounts until we were satisfied that he understood arithmetic and book-keeping perfectly.

Applied to the United States civil service, all the reasoning used is abortive. As corporations are said to have more to be pulled and eyes to blacken without fear of libel, so men are taught to believe that Government offices are fair fields for plunder. No questions were asked as to the fitness before appointment, and the commonly accepted proverb is, "let us make hay while the sun shines." By reason of the easy way to Government employment, the land is filled with office-seekers. They are like the frogs of Egypt; they swarm everywhere; and became of the lust of plunderers the land mourneth.

Every great reform has a special champion, and Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, has taken charge of this much needed reform. In the Thirty-Ninth Congress the bill received a blow that caused its disappearance, but it has risen again, and is still now before the House of Representatives in committee that would need no [illegible] civil service commissioner.

"The bill in the Thirty-ninth Congress was said to be too Utopian in its character. Representatives scoffed it with kind ness. It was crucified with dullest humor, for perhaps the Representatives remember all the promises they had made on behalf of people who had helped them to obtain their seats, and who, if such a measure be passed, would have to be content to be positions in city councils rather than occupations in city councils rather than occupations by positions of importance.

If Mr. JENCKES's bill ought to introduce a new feature into governments, it would be worth an argument as to its appropriateness. Mr. JENCKES does nothing of the kind. He is fortified by the examples of England, France and Prussia, in which countries if a man is a candidate for a government appointment, he must pass an examination. Is this too much? Assuredly not. If a man will quarter himself upon the funds of the government, if he will be a tax consumer instead of a producer of wealth, let the wealth of his intellect show that he is deserving of an appointment.

In European countries where civil examinations are strict, honesty in officials is the rule and roguery the exception, for the machinery of government is so fenced with safeguards, the examinations so severe before the situations can be obtained, and the punishment so exemplary in cases of defalcation, that men are considered little short of madmen who will risk reputation, all, for paltry stealings.

The bill now before the House of Representatives proposes to create a department of the civil service. It proposes a board of examiners, five in number, consisting of the Vice President and four commissioners, whose term of office is to be five years. The salary of the commissioners is stated at $5,000 yearly. There is also to be a subordinate board to be nominated by the commissioners, and all candidates for civil service employment must be examined by the commissioners or subordinate board. Each applicant for examination must pay a fee of five dollars, and each person recommended for employment a fee of ten dollars. It opens the avenues of Government employment to all American citizens, without distinction as to sex or color. The boldest phase of the bill is the proposition that the present holders of Government situations shall appear before the board of examiners, and if found incompetent be discharged.

This a sweeping measure, truly; it strikes at the very root of the evil of the country; it aims a fierce blow at the tribe of office seekers, and the Fortieth Congress can immortalize itself by adopting it. We may at an early day, follow the bill closely in its details, and show the workings of similar measures in the countries to which we have allluded.

The examinations should be especially adapted to the office that the applicant proposes to fill. Take, for instance, a postmaster, who handles letters from all countries, who has to answer all kinds of inquiries, from people of all nations? Who will say that a strict examination in geography, history, mathematics, English, German and French is too much for a postmaster? And, then, the situation should be given irrespective of the claims of an individual, and established by special arrangement for a certain time or during good behavior. It may be that in another article we may point out how the evil influences of rings may be avoided; how it would be impossible for an illiterate Congressman, who prided himself on knowing the ropes, to juggle with the patronage; for the result of a competitive examination to enter the civil service would, in a short time, so influence Congress for good that ability to discharge legislatorial functions would rise in a corresponding ratio to the ability demanded in the civil service.

Here, then, is a fine field for the display of legislative wisdom. The manufacturers in convention at Cleveland last winter, fully recognized the importance of an examination for the civil service. They deplored the injudicious selection of officers, and presented in their memorial to Congress the necessity for a change. Mr. JENCKES must not grow weary. If the Fortieth Congress should deem the bill too pure, the author must persevere; and the press, desiring the good of the nation, will endeavor to get the outside pressure up to a point that will force law makers to act in the matter.

THE bill introduced by Representative Washburne, of Illinois, for the construction of a government telegraph line under the direction of the Postoffice Department between New York and Washington, provides that the Postmaster General shall, within thirty days, advertise in two newspapers in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for proposals for constructing a telegraph line from the postoffice in Washington to the postoffice in New York, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and such intermediate stations as he may designate. Proposals must be received by him at the opening of the proposals from the proprietors of any existing line of telegraph for the use to the United States of the entire line of such telegraph, between any of said cities, or for the entire line herein provided for, with the franchi es, rights and privileges connected therewith. The proposals of the lowest bidder is to be accepted, and would be the case of the best character. Power is given the Postmaster General to establish telegraph stations as an many postoffices among the cities as he may deem necessary for administration, shall require, and shall employ in the business as far as practicable employees of the postoffices and also all telegraph clerks, when necessary, at the customary salaries, and employ a General Superintendent who shall be a practical telegrapher, at a salary not exceeding $3,000 per annum. No message shall be sent unless stamped with a three cent postage stamp. There shall be a uniform rate for the transmission of messages, without regard to distance, of one cent each word, exclusive of address and signature, but no message shall be sent for a less sum than ten cents, and there shall be charged two cents for the delivery of each and every message, provided that the Government shall be entitled to send, and receive all its messages over the line free of charge, and shall have priority in sending them, and provided that when less rates than are herein provided shall be charged by any other telegraph line between the same points, the Postmaster General may reduce these rates to conform thereto; and provided further, he may direct that news telegrams for publication by newspapers shall be transmitted at a reduction not exceeding fifty per cent. on those rates.

THE steamship Nevada from Vera Cruz has arrived at Havana on her way to New York. She left Vera Cruz dates to the 12th instant. The reported capture of Gen. Negrete was premature. The national troops were still in pursuit of the rebel leader and the remnant of his forces. The diligence between Vera Cruz and Orizaba had been stopped by brigands, and the passengers were robbed. Tranquility had been restored in the State of Guerrero. The pacification in the State of Guerrero was still doubtful. The bandit chieftain Juarez was executed on Carmen Island. The State Legislature of Zacatecas has appointed Gen. Garcia Conde to arm and equip the Zacatecas militia. Gen. Andrea was shot by Senor Argiros, a merchant of Frontin. Mayor A. Guiros, formerly in the Imperialist army, was executed at Orizaba. Parties implicated in the laws of nations, committed by him during the reign of Maximilian. All the pretensions and property of Miramon having been confiscated by the Mexican government has disapproved of the action, declaring that the sentence of Miramon does not indicate the confiscation of his property. The report of the attempted escape of Marco Santa Anna, at Perote, is disapproved in the removal of some agents in consequence of fears of an outbreak of the partisans of Ortega within the Capital. The National Congress has appointed a committee of fifty of different nationalities with some slight exceptions. The funding plan proposed by Senor Romero, Minister of the Treasury, does not meet with the approval of Congress. A commission of $10,000 has been granted to the peaceful Indians of Coatzalcoalcos. The Governor of Yucatan has pardoned all persons who took part in the recent rebellion, and whence rank was the chief of Major.

At a meeting Monday of the Tennessee State Board of Finance, Mr. Samuel Watson made a proposition to purchase a million dollars of State bonds, to be paid for by the issuance of new bonds, to run 40 years, and bear six per cent. coupons per cent., provided the purchase can be made at such price as will certainly relieve the State debt, now, as will similar gold-bearing bonds be negotiated for the payment of the money, meet the demands on the school fund, pay the debt due the Fourth National Bank of New York, and interest on the State debt due in January. Certified said bonds to be negotiated at par at the rate of interest authorized by law, creating a board of finance, to consist of the governor, treasurer and comptroller, to be appointed by legislature in joint session for the purpose of negotiating the sale. The proposition to negotiate was unanimously adopted, and Governor Brownlow, President of the Board, and supported by Brownlow's proxy, Mr. Watson, and Treasurer Henry and carried. Governor Brownlow from the Board of Finance. The remaining members will meet again on Wednesday in Knoxville. The proposition is regarded with deep interest, and is calculated to relieve the State and increase the credit of its bonds. Mr. Watson will probably be the agent to negotiate the bonds.

LATE advices from New Granada report that General Ospitico Rosen had pronounced against the government, and a movement was on foot to overthrow the president of Antioquia. The Bishop of Panama has gone to Bogota to assist at the Council of the Prelates of the Church. Many [illegible] have taken refuge in Port au Prince, and that city is crowded with [illegible] who are [illegible] and fifty men, the balance of his army having deserted. It is also said that he has declared he will burn the city before surrendering. The latest dispatches say that he has been defeated by his own men and delivered up to [illegible].

PERSONAL.

—Miss Emma Rowe, a young lady of 21 years, daughter of the late Morgan Rowe, living at Oak Hill, near the village of Schoharie Court House, New York, committed suicide Monday, 11th inst., under the most painful circumstances. It seems that Miss Rowe was to have been married on the 20th of the present month to Abram Dietz, of that village, and she had been to Albany for the purpose of purchasing her wedding trousseau. Dietz left for parts unknown, without, as is supposed, giving good or satisfactory reasons for his sudden departure. Miss Rowe, instead of purchasing her wedding attire, proceeded to a store in Albany, where she bought a revolver and the necessary ammunition. Returning home, she said she intended the revolver as a present to a friend, thus disarming suspicion. While her mother was absent from the parlor, she lay down upon the sofa and shot herself through the head, expiring instantly.

—Patrick Murphy, of Hoboken, is a lucky man. Engaged in digging water ice and hilling at the south-west corner of Second and Washington streets, Saturday last, he discovered $6,000 in coin, which had been secreted in a vault, six feet by four. The building, many years ago, was occupied as a bank, and was originally the property of John Jacob Astor. At present it is owned by one Theophilus Bunce, who will probably share the treasure with Patrick.

—The walking match of 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, between Young Miles and Jack Goulding, in New York, is progressing satisfactorily. Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, each man had completed his five hundredth mile. The men are in good condition, though looking not a little fatigued. They sleep but little during the day.

—Augustus E. Silliman, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' Bank, New York. He has been connected with the institution, in one capacity or another, for nearly forty years. Jacob D. Vermilye, the present cashier, will take his place.

—The Rev. Isaac Newton Rowen, D. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, died Thursday evening last, at his residence, in Germantown, after a short illness. The deceased has been in poor health for a number of years. Dr. Rowen was the author of several religious works, among which was the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. For many years he has been the editor of the publications of the American Baptist Publication Society. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

—A Boston Democrat has recently gained possession of a pair of lasts upon which the boots of John Hancock were made for twenty years preceding his death. Upon the bottom of each is his original signature. Those who intend to walk in the footsteps of the illustrious Hancock will now have an opportunity of having their boots made upon his last.

—Among the effects of an old lady who recently died in Holland was found an old box containing about nine yards of old yellow lace. The lace, thinking it valuable, sent it to Brussels, where it was pronounced real point and was sold for 10,000 francs.

—The marriage portion of the Princess Mirgeville, who is about to be united to M. Achille Murat, is an income of 120,000 francs. The occasion is splendid, and it is said that the wedding dress will cost 30,000 francs.

—The *Paris Figaro* says: Mlle. Patti is now at Marseilles en route. The civil marriage alone has been performed, and the religious ceremony is not to take place until the 25th, when it will be accompanied by five engagements. We can guarantee the accuracy of this statement.

—It is said that General Dix is out of favor with Napoleon III, and that the Emperor does not speak to him unless he is compelled by some official necessity. The reason for this disagreement is believed to be the report that a great many Frenchmen had applied at General Dix's office to be naturalized as American citizens.

—Washington Spaulding, who died in Louisville on Wednesday, at the age of sixty-six, was the son of a white man by a colored woman, who was a slave at the time of her son's birth, but was afterward emancipated with her children. Washington was apprenticed to a barber in Cincinnati, and on reaching his majority, set up for himself in Louisville, and was at the head of his business. From his mother he inherited remarkable talents, and soon gained a commanding influence over his colored brethren in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was also a very shrewd operator in real estate, his knowledge being unrivaled, according to the Louisville *Journal*, by very few white men in the city. He was, consequently, employed by other real estate operators, and his advice was seldom or never injudicious. He left property valued at over $150,000.

—A gentleman with an eye to fine turnouts, who has been driving through Central Park, New York, reports that he met on one day Mr. Belmont in a dog cart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh in an open London coach, Mr. Leonard W. Jerome with his four-in-hand coach, Mrs. Fletcher Harper in a high box carriage, Miss Cannon in a low basket wagon, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman in a coupe, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Schenck in a dog cart, Mr. Lawrence Jerome in a light wagon, Mr. C. Vanderbilt in a drag, Mr. C. V. S Roosevelt in a four-in-hand, etc. You see it was a fine day, and all these fine people were out with their fine carriages.

—Don Piatt, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, tells a new anecdote of Lincoln. He was at the War Department talking with General Dan. Tyler, when it was remarked to Mr. Lincoln that Congress had removed from him the responsibility of sanctioning death for desertion from the army. Mr. Lincoln replied, "they have taken away the responsibility, and left the women. They come howling in crowds. I can't stand that. Let Congress come with women's faces, and you military men can cut threats to your heart's content."

—Conductor Parker, of Springfield, has recently gained possession of a pair of lasts upon which the boots of John Hancock were made for twenty years preceding his death. Upon the bottom of each is the original signature of Mr. Hancock.

POLITICAL.

A Washington letter to the Louisville *Journal* says that when the Democratic National Convention meets July 4th, a resolution will be offered by some of the Northern delegates, to the effect that the party pledges itself to resist the counting of any electoral votes, determined by the admission of negro States; that the attempt by the Radicals to secure power in that manner, by defrauding the people of their Inherent Liberties in the selection of a President, will be resisted, if necessary, with arms, and that the legally elected President of the white race shall be inaugurated, if it requires even a million of bayonets to install him in the White House.

General Gordon Granger, of the United States Army, General T. Kilby Smith, of Ohio, and F. G. Noyes have been in consultation with Ex-President Pierce, General M. T. Donohue, and other prominent New Hampshire Democrats, in reference to the nomination of General Hancock for President.

The Philadelphia *Age* denies the statement that Mr. Welch, one of its proprietors, and delegate to the New York Convention, is in Washington discussing the advisability of running Chase and Fessenden on the Democratic ticket for President and Vice President.

Industrial Reconstruction.

The New York *Tribune* says: The recent formation of a National Association of Cotton Planters and Manufacturers, consisting of leading men in the planting as well as in the manufacturing States, is a step toward solving the question of how the two industrially dependent sections, which have always acted in antagonism. If our political reconstruction could be accompanied by an industrial reconstruction, so that the interests of labor and capital at the North and South could be identified in one National industrial policy, great good would be done. The South needs capital to develop its enhanced resources, revive its prostrate credit, and give renewed employment to its idle laborers. New England and the Central States have the capital and the fields for its profitable investment, but such as the South means for it. New England needs cotton. The South, with a little assistance, can furnish it in increasing quantities. Northern capital will find in the interests of New England and the Central and Western States, as well as of the South, motives and demand the adoption of a policy which will secure the safety of and assistance. By such measures, the United States would soon supply the cotton product manufactured for the world. Political reconstruction is essential to the restoration of the Union. The reorganization of the States on the basis of impartial suffrage and loyal supremacy is complete, and the formal readmission of the States will soon follow. Now is the time for industrial reconstruction. Under the new order of things, Northern capital will be welcome at the South. Northern men will be in demand as to their rights will be amply protected. It only needs vigorous and wise co-operation among the leading capitalists of both sections to secure the most timely aid to the industry of the South. If a good work go on with the two business interests and mutual dependence bind the North and South more firmly together than ever before, securing each section from the old commercial revulsions. Let the work of reconstruction be undertaken in the right spirit, and it will be independent of and hostile to each other. Let our politicians breathe be at home instead of abroad. Let there be a free and exuberant commercial current over our whole country, and we never again need legions to keep the Union together.

From Carlotta's insanity has of late assumed a character which causes her relatives a good deal of distress. She has become exceedingly talkative, and, as soon as a stranger is admitted to her, she tells some of the scandalous stories about eminent contemporaries which she has heard during her life. This has become such a mania with her that during her drives in the Park she has been in strangers to stop or to [illegible] carriage in order to tell them the most indelicate stories about crowned heads, etc. At when stories about crowned heads, etc. At when any less vigorous steps are taken to prevent her from so doing, she grows furious and threatens to kill herself. Her physical health also greatly [illegible] her physical changes which her [illegible] to the Serpent's changes which her physicians [illegible] without ever holding out any prospect of ultimate recovery.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

A TALK ABOUT BELLS.

A. Fulton's Son & Co.'s Bell and Brass Foundry.

"Good news! the bells, Lawrence?"
"Can't tell who that they ring for some mortal benefit or benefit.
Or proclaim the birth of one born, like you and I to suffer!—All's one, they chime sweetly."
OLD POEM.

There is a pleasant fancy (prevalent among poets and imaginative people) that bells possess the power of modulating their tones, expressing sympathy, fear, alarm, horror, gladness, or unalloyed joy. Without expressing any opinion upon the matter ourselves, we may confess that one of the most exquisite literary morsels we ever enjoyed was "The History of a Bell," which proclaimed the birth, crowning, conquests, defeat and death of five kings. One hundred and seven times it sounded the death knell to victims of State vengeance; sixteen times it recorded the clemency of the rulers under whose sway it found voice; seven and thirty times it proclaimed peace and goood will, one hundred and ninety-three times it announced the vengeance which laps up human blood; twenty-one times it revelled in the joy of conquest, and seven and forty times it tolled defeat and disaster. Finally it announced its own destruction.

America cannot claim anything on the score of the age or size of her bells; especially in the latter we have nothing to compare with the great bells of Russia, "Germany, France or half a score of countries we might mention, and yet we have one that, in the estimation of the American people, outweighs in value all the great bells of the world—the old State House Bell, the bell which proclaimed the birth of a powerful nation. We are not more avowed of our own existence than we are of the fact that the voice of that old bell (albeit it is now cracked) will affect, in a very sensible manner, the most prosaic and practical man among us. So much for the poetry of a bell. Concerning the music there can be no question, especially among those who were so forturnate as to hear the original Swiss Bell Ringers. Here, however, we are reminded of a prevailing error which attributes the clear, sweet tone of a bell to an admixture of silver. We have in this city, and in every city in the country, finer, clearer and sweeter bell-metals in which there is neither gold or silver than there ever few in which silver has been introduced by way of experiment. In fact, recent experiments have shown that the introduction of silver causes a positive deterioration of the resonant quality of bell metal. The tone of a bell depends upon its height, diameter, shape and thickness.

Every bell has its own key, or tone, precisely the same as a musical instrument. If any of our readers doubt this, let them test the tone of the large and small bells in their immediate neighborhood.) It is not a difficult matter for a bell founder to furnish one, two, three or five sets of bells running over as many octaves. There is scarcely a large church edifice (of the established church) in England in which this fact is not demonstrated.† Here, however, a church tower is literally supplied with bells of a single bell. With the exception of Buffalo, N. Y., which boasts a chime of thirteen bells, (four and a half octaves,) and which were sent to the Paris Exposition from Russia, America may be said to have no bells of anything worthy of note in the history of bells.

In order to insure a clear, sonorous, sweetsound bell, a thorough knowledge of the proportions and proportions of the metals employed, as well as the proportions of the bell is essential. This knowledge, which we may add, seems to be acquired solely through experience, is confined to a few individuals in this country. ‡The name of one of the most successful establishments engaged in this business is placed at the head of this article. This establishment—which was built in 1852 by Mr. Andrew Fulton—has acquired a reputation which might almost be termed national, inasmuch as Fulton's bells are to be found in almost every State and territory in the country. Here bells, from ten to ten thousand pounds, Church, Factory, Engine and Chime bells, are made to order. The establishment appears to be appreciated at home, nearly all the bells made in this city and in the neighborhood having been made in it. (The only instance we are aware of where Pittsburgh slights her own praise.) Our Fire Alarm bell, the largest in the West, was made here. Sixty-one hundred pounds in a bell will doubtless sound large to those who have never seen anything larger than an ordinary alarm or factory bell; the concern, however, has every facility for making bells three times as large. The other day we endeavored to describe the manner in which a stove is moulded; we will now endeavor to explain

HOW BELLS ARE MADE.

The component parts of bell metal are copper and tin. These metals when melted are mixed together and poured into the bell mould previously in the same manner as brass or bronze is cast. The mould is prepared in the following manner: A workman builds up around a heavy metal, bell shaped case a heap of porous clay loam about the size of the bell to be made. Packing this together like so much thick mortar, he next proceeds to shape it into the form required, with a sweep-board. Some idea of the operation of the sweep-board may be obtained when we state that two of these boards placed opposite each other present a perfect outline of a bell. It will be readily understood that the edge of this sweep-board, which revolves upon a centre,) in describing a circle over the heap of loam would leave a figure as nearly perfect as could be obtained. Next, a large iron flask resembling a bell is filled with the same material put on from three to four inches in thickness. Another sweep-board corresponding with the outer vertical section of the proposed bell removes the surplus loam, and gives it the required shape. The flask is then lifted up by a crane (or adjustable windlass,) swung upon its side, and the inside surface coated with a combustible liquid which fills up the grain of the sand, rendering it perfectly smooth. Both of the metal cases are perforated with holes, which serves to make the loam adhere to them, and also serve as vents. When thoroughly prepared, these moulding cases are placed in an oven to be dried. The drying process usually occupies from ten to twelve hours. The metal is then poured in from the top, consuming the combustible wash upon either side, and giving the bell a perfectly smooth surface. The intense heat and combustion generates a gas, which is discharged through the orifices in the mould cases in jets of flame, which, on winter evenings and at night, illuminates the entire establishment. Two men can make a bell, averaging from five to seven hundred pounds, in two days.**

THE MELTING ROOM

Contains one large air furnace, with a capacity of forty-five hundred pounds, two large furnaces for crucibles (each of which holds six hundred pounds, the largest crucibles made,) and three brass furnaces with a capacity of three hundred pounds each, making a total of ten thousand pounds. In addition to the manufacture of bells, this firm is largely engaged in the casting of gas and steam fitting,* manufacturing steam gauges, brass castings of every description, and metallic packing for steam cylinders. We counted in the fitting up shop nineteen lathes, two large drill presses, four screw cutters for cutting gas pipe, and one large bolt cutter. The concern works up eighty tons of copper, fifty tons of tin, and about sixty tons of brass per annum, giving employment to from forty-five to fifty hands.

†The great bell of Moscow (and by order of the Emperor it was to be the largest ever cast) was to have been in diameter at the mouth and twenty-three feet high, and to weigh 288 tons. It fell in the pit in which the clapper should strike. In weight it is estimated at 128 tons. It is said that the Russians are still a wonderful people when the number of bells in their churches is considered. Moscow alone has 1,600 bells, and the whole empire is said to have 10,000. The largest bell in America is suspended in the tower of the Cathedral in Quebec. It weighs 10,000 pounds.

‡There are about twenty chimes of bells in the United States, and almost as many peals. A chime consists of from three to five bells, and a peal of either an odd or even number, from six to twenty-four. A peal is not attained to in a single bell foundry in this country. Pittsburgh might be called the national number would be eight. In order to represent the eight notes of the octave, the bells would require to be of the following weights: The largest bell in America is suspended in the tower of the Cathedral in Quebec. It weighs 10,000 pounds. The largest bell in America is suspended in the tower of the Cathedral in Quebec. It weighs 10,000 pounds.

*The following amount of work in this line was done during the month of April, 1868: Steam gauges, 1,000; steam fittings, 1,000 pounds; brass castings, 1,000 pounds; metallic packing, 1,000 pounds.

**The following amount of work in this line was done during the month of April, 1868: Bells, 1,000 pounds; brass castings, 1,000 pounds.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Crop Prospect—Wallace & Son's Woolen Mill Destroyed—The Congressional Contest.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 17.

The crops in this county have not been injured in any degree by the frosts or by the chilling winds that prevailed during the past two weeks. This is also true of the fruit. The apple trees are all more completely inundated with blossoms than they have been for many years past, and the blossoms are fuller and better set than usual. From all parts of this county the information is to the same effect, and there is now every indication of an abundant fruit crop.

Messrs. Wallace & Son, whose woolen mill, located in this city, was burned to the ground on the 20th of last February, have now completed a mill on the site of the one burned. The old mill covered 7,200 square feet or ground; the new one covers 8,250 feet. The walls are up, the roof is on, the floors are laid, the engine is in its place, the connecting shafts are now going up and the machinists are actively engaged in adjusting the spindles, carding machines and looms, urged to all possible speed by the owners, who hope to ring the first work bell of the new mill very early in the coming month. I should observe that all the machinery in the new mill is of the latest making, embracing all the modern improvements, and cost the proprietors over $30,000 at the eastern shops. The raising of this factory from its ashes has its suggestions for the owners of two other mills burned in this town within the past three years. Rumor has it that they also talk of rebuilding. The city is deeply interested in having it so, and when the first steps are taken in that direction I will promptly advise the COMMERCIAL of it.

Though the COMMERCIAL has a large circulation in this Congressional District, I have not observed that it has noticed that the Republican Congressional primaries are to be held throughout the district on Saturday, the 27th day of June. An effort was made to postpone the primaries until September, but the necessity of early nominations and a thorough canvass was so evident that the county committees very wisely selected the earlier day. Already the friends of candidates are actively at work in the district. Carrol presents Mr. Eckley (present member). From Stark there are three aspirants, Mr. Chance, General Manderson and Judge Hall. Portage will be represented by Columbiana, will also be in the convention, and so will ex-Senator Robert Sherrard, Jr., of this county. There are other candidates, and perhaps will be in the field, but the necessary information as to who will go into the convention with any strength. I have no means of knowing what the other counties will do, but about this county there is no room for doubt. Mr. Sherrard will carry every township in the county except one, and even that is not certain against him. Mr. Sherrard is a gentleman of large business experience, of good character and excellent habits. So fully is he recognized as a man of great worth and excellence that even in the Democratic party he will be highly spoken of him. "As to Mr. Sherrard, we are not ignorant, that for years he has denounced our party in unmeasured terms, that he has paid money, and used such other means as he thought to build up and strengthen the same Radical party that now misrules and is ruining the country, and that all these years he has been the bitter and unrelenting opponent of our party and its principles, and to-day we know of no political sentiment of his that we can indorse; though, we want it distinctly understood, we have no fault to find with Mr. Sherrard, Mr. Sherrard and every other Radical, we must admit, even in view of the fact that he is wedded 'to his idol' as a Republican partisan, that he is a gentleman, and a man of honor and integrity." The testimony of the *Gazette* will be indorsed by everybody in this county who knows Mr. Sherrard, and they would add to it that he has displayed, in the discharge of his duties as Congressman great energy, unflagging perseverance, and incorruptible honesty. The candidates from the other counties all have the reputation of being honorable gentlemen, and our Republicans will be content to be represented by either of them, but they will urge that the Jefferson county Republicans have not had a candidate since the organization of the party, and that this year their claims should be recognized. Arguments like this do not always influence conventions and may not this year, but reasons that will come to me from other parts of the district incline me to believe that if Jefferson county sends a solid delegation, as it is sure to do, for Mr. Sherrard, then his nomination is certain. No other county in the district will secure her first anti-democratic Congressman since Gen. Stokely served in that capacity in 1840.

MERVINE.

The Pope.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns from a correspondent at Rome, that the Pope has lately given several general audiences to foreigners, receiving a thousand and fifteen hundred at a time. He has also delivered several discourses, two of which contained political allusions. In the first he spoke of the evils inflicted on the Church by certain rulers, the Herods and Pilates of the day, while the tendency of events was to expand and magnify the Holy See, bringing all men and all countries round the tomb of St. Peter. In the second discourse the Holy Father distressed his audience by his melancholy forebodings, and by the presentiments, as they believe, he latterly has given them that as David, though attended by a band of faithful and devoted friends, could not be saved from exile and the life of a fugitive, so the Catholics must resign themself to see the Catholics could not preserve him from the trials which Heaven had still in store for him. This mysterious language was thought to have been inspired by unfavorable communications from foreign Governments. It is said that a message from Paris advises the immediate armament of the fortifications of Rome, and that the secret transport of eighty pieces of French artillery from Civita Vecchia should the guns in Rome be inadequate for the purpose.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

WOOD STREET WAREHOUSE.

That FOUR STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 87 Wood street, at present occupied by W. P. Marshall, Esq. Lot 20 by 80.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
No. 115 Fourth street.

CHAN. BAUCH,
Successor to L. BAUCH & CO.,
Pharmaceutist and dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.
Genera assortment of all Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
COR. SECOND AND GRANT STS.

STONE WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
CEMENT, PLASTER,
HENRY H. COLLINS,
25 Wood street.

DRESS GOODS,
FOR SALE AT
LOW PRICES,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

CHECK BOOKS
ON ALL THE BANKS.
Foley's Celebrated Gold Pens,
RECEIPT, DRAY AND
ADAMS EXPRESS BOOKS.
Blank Books
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
39 FIFTH STREET, Post Building.

TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS
To be filed in the Clerk's office, in session May, 1868.
PITTSBURGH.
R. W. Kenney, tavern, First ward;
Sam. Dick, tavern, Fifth ward;
Albert Torrence, other goods, First ward;
Robert Bradley, tavern, Third ward;
John E. Hedstrick, eating house, Fourth ward;
Jas. Hall, tavern, Fifth ward;
A. Dougherty, eating house, Sixth ward;
M. Sullivan, tavern, Seventh ward;
S. Haney, eating house, Eighth ward;
Philip Hall, tavern, Ninth ward;
Wm. Hall, tavern, Tenth ward;
Jno. Hilbert, tavern, Tenth ward;
Wm. Burns eating house, Tenth ward.
ALLEGHENY.
Joseph Schirmer, eating house, Third ward;
Chris. Jerkel, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm. Gerig, tavern, Seventh ward.
BOROUGHS.
John Schlegle, tavern, East Birmingham;
Patrick Tomey, tavern, Lawrenceville;
Henry Maurer, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Wm. Hoffman, tavern, Lawrenceville;
Fred. Colmer, eating, South Pittsburgh;
Wm. Hanson, eating, Manchester, Pittsburgh;
Jacob A. Hart, other goods, Sharpsburg.
TOWNSHIPS.
Christ. Jarmiller, tavern, Collins;
Frederick Ell, tavern, Collins;
Chas. Hoey, tavern, Collins;
Chas. Schaffer, tavern, other goods, Franklin;
Jno. Lobert, tavern, Lebanon;
Rich. Hall, tavern, Lebanon;
Patrick Gallinan, other goods, Mechlen;
Wm. Hanson, tavern, Versailles;
Pat McGreevy, tavern, Versailles.
The License Board will meet WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.
JOHN G. BROWN Clerk.

NOTICE—J. R. LINDSAY IS hereby notified that I have in store Eight (8) Dozen Picks consigned to him for account of Parkersburg Iron Co., which he will please take away and pay charges if not called for and charges paid within thirty days from date.
JAMES COLLINS,
Parkersburg Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.
Pittsburgh, May 16, 1868.

CORN.
PRIME YELLOW AND WHITE CORN,
In Elevator and to arrive, in bags, and for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
253 Liberty street.

PUMICE STONE.
5 BBLS. POWDERED, for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CROQUET,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WITH PATENT SOCKET BRIDGES.
ORTHOGRAPHIC PATENT GUM BALLS
A new article and the Latest Improvement.
FOR SALE BY
C. YEAGER & CO.,
110 MARKET STREET.

E. R. WILSON,
118
Wood Street,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE FIFTH ST.,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS.

NOTICE
TO CONTRACTORS

The Daily Commercial

FROM CHICAGO.

The Methodist General Conference—The Proposed Increase of the Episcopacy Raised—Extension to Clinton, Iowa—The Acquittal of Andrew Johnson, &c.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1868.

It is perhaps a little soon to attempt to cast the horoscope of the General Conference proceedings at this early day, and yet perhaps a few of the coming events "cast their shadows before"—which shadows may give some inkling of the shape about to be assumed. In respect to lay-delegation, the petitions for it will sum up 13,000 or 15,000 names from the entire church. It is observable that Pittsburgh Conference has sent but two or three small petitions in favor of it, and just as many perhaps against it, but from the East and the far West, a considerable number of petitions are in hand. It is "on dit" that the Committee on Delegations will report favorably to the introduction in the following plan: That an Annual Conference may, if it so determines, have lay-delegates not to exceed in any case thirty in number, and that each Annual Conference may, if it so chooses, send among the appointees of its delegates one layman. Other details of the plan have not transpired. This would give sixty-eight lay-delegates—about a fourth of the whole number—to the General Conference.

In the Committee on Boundaries, some changes have been made in conference boundaries, none however affecting the Pittsburgh, Erie or West Virginia, and the idea of dividing by State lines has not to any greater extent than usual been adopted.

The Committee on Episcopacy, it is said, will report on dividing the episcopal work, dividing the whole church into nine districts. This it is supposed by some will be rejected by the Conference, inasmuch as it would require the election of additional bishops, and it is by some thought that the life is now rather cutting against increasing the number of that board. Opinions, however, on the subject differ greatly.

In relation to the election of agents and editors but little as yet has been said, and while various persons have been mentioned, nothing has transpired which gives any definiteness or especial importance to the rumors on the subject. There is scarcely room for a doubt that the present editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* will be pressed to the front for another term of four years, and one or two others may also be re-elected, but in the main the different posts, it is thought, will find new occupants.

The Conference had accepted an invitation from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to take an excursion on Saturday to Clinton, Iowa. On Saturday morning, therefore, at half past seven o'clock, two or six of the very beautiful and commodious cars of the company were filled with gentlemen of the cloth and visitors, and away we sped upon the Prairies" of Illinois were drawn by the iron horse to the Mississippi, at the rate of thirty-five to forty miles an hour. The route was by the "Direct Air Line" due west across the State, and the distance to Clinton is one hundred and thirty-eight miles. During the excursion "all went merry as a marriage bell."

Once fairly out of Chicago, the fog was lifted from the earth, and the sun shone out so brightly that every object on the prairie was distinctly seen. For about half the distance the country is almost as level as a floor, hardly permitting a natural drainage, but as we approached the Mississippi, the land became more rolling and broken, so that there was somewhat the appearance of something like a stony coast; still here and there, and soon with very fertile looking lands. The whole is under cultivation and fenced for the most part—the homes some of them really fine, but in general the improvements fall short of the "largeness" of there one is accustomed to see in some of Eastern Pennsylvania and about Pittsburgh. Certainly, in a few years, this must become the garden of the States, a perfect Egyptian delta in its productiveness. To many of us the view of the great river now obtained was the first, and one can hardly describe the sensations experienced as we looked over the broad surface and remembered that this mighty water was at this point more than 1,200 miles from the mouth. Our conception of the vastness of the heritage committed to us as a nation was greatly enlarged when we remembered that for as many of the company had travelled—from Maine and Boston for instance—we were yet only half way over the national domain. Clinton is a city of some seven thousand inhabitants, built upon the banks of the Mississippi at the crossing of that river by the air line route through from the Council Bluffs and Omaha, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad. This Northwestern is a powerful and successful corporation, under good management, and has grown from having only the Wisconsin division to have consolidated under its control and direction some six or eight different lines of road. It is counted here to be the most energetic and powerful corporation in the Northwest. Certainly the part of the road which I came under our observation is in excellent order, and the equipment is of the very best class, everything indeed that could be desired for the safety and comfort of the traveling public.

As illustrative of the rapidity with which cities spring up, it may suffice to say that fourteen years ago there was not a house here, or scarcely, but one house being then erected. It is now a well built, thriving and beautiful city, having a population of about twenty thousand souls, but yet possessing substantial and solid indications of a glorious future. It is largely interested in the lumber trade, and its mills are now a busy scene, as the logs are drawn through a "saw mill" belonging to C. Lamb, Esq., in which the machinery was of the most improved character, and everything in perfect order. Prest. Lamb, Esq., is a Christian, there are in sight, about two miles further up, the cities of Lyons and Fulton.

On arriving at Clinton the company was marshalled in double file and marched to the public hall, where sumptuous had been set and covers laid for 300 persons. A most sumptuous and generous entertainment had been provided by the ladies and citizens of the place, the different denominations vieing with each other in their efforts to do honor to their guests and to make their visit a matter of pleasure to them.

After the dinner had been well discussed an organization was effected by calling Dr. James T. Peck to the chair, and supporting him by quite a number of "lusty sons," after which brief and pithy addresses were delivered by the chairman, Dr. Bennett, himself an Iowan, H. Stowe, and "inner circle" by Bros. W. H. Pinshon, of England. We were very sorry that the desire of the Clinton people to see a Bishop could not be gratified, as unfortunately not one of the Episcopal board was present; but the next best thing was done by giving them to see in the person of their worthy chairman—one who is larger than any Bishop on the board, and by directing their attention to one of the "Hawk-eyes" in the delegation who stands a chance of being put into that position some day.

Just as we were about to return to the cars the sad news was announced that the vote on the Eleventh Article had been taken and that as that article the Senate had acquitted A. J. It was received with marks of the most intense detestation and regret, and groans and hisses were heard all over the house. "The law are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!" It was immediately suggested that Dr. George Peck leaflet prayer, and of the convention immediately bent down while this most venerable minister led in penitential confession and in earnest prayer for that country so long protected by Almighty power and yet so long imperiled. Once for all let me say that however here and there we may be found of a different feeling—the great heart of this most numerous and influential of the religious bodies in the Union, is most earnestly and devotedly with the true friends of the country, and unwavering in its attachment to the principles upon which the great Republican party is founded.

The excursionists reached Chicago about 9 P. M., delighted with their journey and highly gratified at the kind courtesy extended to them by the citizens of Clinton to whom they extended their most hearty thanks in their presence, and to the railroad company to which their thanks were by resolution presented.

On Sabbath we attended worship in the Centenary Church, Rev. E. M. Hatfield, pastor. This is a most substantial and gorgeously decorated church, stone front, having basement and audience room, with gallery extending all round the church, the choir being placed immediately behind the pulpit and in front of the magnificent organ. This is a noble monument to the munificence of Chicago in the centenary year.

In the course of the day we had the pleasure of the first personal interview with Rev. W. H. Funshon, of England, founded on the text, "Ye are not come to the mountain that might be touched, but unto Mount Zion," delivered in the Crosby Opera House to an audience which occupied every available spot in the grand parquette and galleries, to the number of twenty eight hundred or three thousand people. Many more were there, some were perhaps as many who were compelled to leave without obtaining entrance. Admission was only granted to those who had tickets, and the greatest excitement prevailed during their distribution on Friday afternoon, at the Methodist Book.

The sermon was a masterly performance, apparently without effort, delivered with the most unstudied naturalness—and yet powerful in its effects. It was filled genius in description passages of great beauty, and the closing peroration perhaps unsurpassed. Funshon is evidently a great man and is a surpassingly great preacher and platform speaker. His voice is not a very pleasant one at first, and his appearance does not strike you favorably. His high forehead and heavy brows overshadow his small blue eyes, and his hairy English whiskers and body—all gone you at first sight as an impression rather of roughness, but the moment he opens his mouth and the stream of eloquence begins to flow—all that vanishes, and he stands before you unaffectedly simple and natural, talking all over—a man evidently of noble culture, of highest polish, of very profound thought, of fervent zeal, of warm heart, full of passion, a splendid man in all that constitutes the orator—powerful with the masses of men, and a real treasure to the cultured and intellectual.

He lectures on Friday next at the Opera House in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and though the tickets are a dollar and a half the house will be filled to overflowing.

The delegates to the National Republican Convention are coming in with every arrival of the trains, and the "stirring bands of music" have long been parading the streets playing their welcome. The enthusiasm knows great bounds on the occasion of great delegations coming in, and the excitement of the convention, which means the beginning of the national game of 1868, is to be continued until the nominations are made, and the platform is settled.

The time of the General Conference was occupied this morning with the fact of the morning prior, &c., and the reception of fraternal delegates—Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Haven, of Boston, to whom the Committee which must have had some speechifying to perform and are formally introduced to the Conference by the person of its presiding President, Oliver Hunt, Esq., of New York. The memorial which they presented was read to the Conference, which remained in profound silence until it was finished. It was quite a lengthy document, and at some expressions and sentiments contained in it an effort was made at applause, which was participated in by but few of the members within the bar of Conference, and was only partially entered into by the crowd outside.

In the estimation of some who were present, even friends of the movement, the memorial was considered to be wholly *ex parte*, and however elaborate, it was thought to be rather an unfair and one-sided presentation of facts and principles, rather damaging than otherwise to the prospects of the cause. Others, however, were pleased with it and accepted it as the best possible showing upon that side of the question. Tuesday 26th was fixed upon as the time for the election of the General Conference officers, editors, book agents, corresponding secretaries of the various societies, &c. The committees are just beginning to report, and it is presumed that business will proceed much more rapidly than it has for the past two weeks.

It notices quite a number of Allegheny county people here, among them Rev. W. H. Locke and lady, D. S. White and lady, of Sewickley, Rev. Dr. Morgan, John Holmes, Esq., and John Shepherd. The Pittsburgh Conference delegation is hard at work, and has a very favorable record in the proceedings. With just as much ability for it as others, they have hitherto refrained from obtrusive speech-making, and have wisely contented themselves with a close and diligent attention to the interests committed to them.

Husbands and Wives.

Mr. Alger, in his "Friendships of Woman," has a chapter on "Husbands and Wives," of which the following is an extract:—Let a husband be the true and pure guardian of his family, laboring always to adorn himself with the god-like gems of wisdom, virtue, and honor; let him bear himself in relation to his wife with gracious kindness toward her faults, with grateful recognition of her merits, with steady sympathy for her trials, with hearty aid for her better aspirations, and she must be of a vile stock if she does not revere him and manifest unto him with all the graces and sweetness of her nature.

Let a wife in her whole intercourse with her husband, be the efficacy of gentleness, purity, sincerity, scrupulous truth, meek and patient forbearance, an invincible love, and manner of difference, and if he is not a brute he cannot help respecting her and treating her kindly, and in nearly all instances he will end by loving her and living happily with her.

But if he is vulgar and vicious, despotic, surly-base, so as to have no devotion for the urgent prizes and innocent pleasures of existence, prone to an unappeasable brangler, or a petty worrier, so taken up with trifling annoyances that, wherever she looks "the blue tatnals of the universe stake into a house-cakery and the elements of the greasiness of each acts as a mortal ferment on the nerves of the other, to the destruction of comfort and the lowering of self-respect, and the draining away of the peace and strength, their companionship must inevitably be a companionship in wretchedness and loss.

The bases of domestic life are holiness, fidelity, ungrudging kindness, soothing sufferance, an incessant lending of sympathies gratifications and orders, which never perfect an impertinent interference with the general liberty and repose, and are provocative of rankling or exploded resentments. The keystone condition that cements and enrich domestic life are refinement, high aims, great interests, soft voices, quiet and gentle manners, magnanimous tempers, forbearance from all unnecessary communication of irritation, and generous allowances of mutual freedom. Love makes obedience lighter than liberty. Man wears a noble allegiance, not as a collar, but as a garland. The female who seeks to govern by force will govern by contention, and those who will govern by love will govern by concession.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the best doctors of this city have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all druggists.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of $750,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

1 Cash Gift, each	$50,000
1 Cash Gift, each	25,000
1 Cash Gift, each	10,000
1 Cash Gift, each	5,000
1 Cash Gift, each	1,000
1 Cash Gift, each	500
1 Cash Gift, each	250
1 Cash Gift, each	100
1 Cash Gift, each	50
1 Cash Gift, each	25
1 Cash Gift, each	10
1 Cash Gift, each	5
1 Cash Gift, each	3
1 Cash Gift, each	2
1 Cash Gift, each	1
1 Cash Gift, each	1
1 Cash Gift, each	1

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

STREET CLEANING.—The sweeping of Smithfield street was commenced yesterday. Wood street has been finished.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS for June, has been received by Mr. Henry Hoon, No. 73 Fifth street. The table of contents is very interesting.

LABOR REFORM CONGRESS.—The County Labor Reform Executive Committee and Central League will hold a meeting at the Seventh Ward House, in the Diamond, on Saturday next.

TO BE RELAID.—The sidewalk in front of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, will be relaid at once. The new pavement will be of brick, instead of the Third National Bank pattern.

WILL BE COMMENCED ON JULY.—The grading of Fifth street to the proper level, for the laying of the Nicholson pavement, will be commenced in July.

PAUPERISM.—Workhouses commend preferable to Poorhouses.—Endorse the office of the Free Advocate and Public Telegraph in Wilkie's Hall, Fourth street.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Up till six o'clock yesterday evening nothing in the shape of any kind had been made at the Mayor's office. This speaks well for the morals of the city, and is a great memory due to the present efficient Mayor.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Robert Cass and wife and Andrew Knox, of Allegheny City and Monroe, W. and Mr. Marshall, of Sewickley, are at the Monongahela House. Tom Jones, of Sewickley, is at the Merchants'.

NEW PAVEMENT LAID.—A new brick pavement, twelve feet wide, has been laid on the north side of Penn avenue, from Wood street to Cherry alley. Wayne Sailroad, formerly crossed in the old depot. The pavement is about two hundred feet in length.

AN ELEGANT BUILDING.—An elegant four story building, presents Smithfield front, is being erected at the corner of Liberty street and Virgin alley, directly in front of the Union Depot, where formerly stood an old frame building.

I. O. O. F. RECEPTION.—A complimentary reception will be given to the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pennsylvania, at the Exchange Skating Rink, Allegheny, to-morrow evening, (Thursday,) commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE BUILDINGS TO BE TORN DOWN.—We are informed that the buildings of the season ten buildings will be torn down on Fourth street, between Smithfield and Market streets. The old buildings are the property of Mr. Wm. Thaw, and the material of them, most of which are already under contract.

DISSOLUTION.—Mozart Hall, on Seventh Street, will be dedicated to-morrow evening with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Wm. Clark, Rev. S. P. Sweet and Thos. Howe. Music by the Mozart Band, Prof. Kopp's Battery Glee Club and the Dodsion choir.

NEW BANK BUILDING.—The two one story brick buildings on Fourth street, opposite the Mayor's office, are to be torn down shortly and give place to a handsome three story brick building, to be occupied by the Dollar Savings Bank Corporation. The contract for the building has been awarded, and the work of the building will be commenced in a few days.

HARPER, FOR JUNE.—The June number of Harper's Magazine has been received by W. A. Gillespie, Jr., Fifth street, by Henry Winer, 71 Fifth street, and by J. W. Pittock, opposite the Post office. Among the articles of Prose and Poetry, we find "Among the Adobes of Pico and Bolton," by Bret Harte.

LECTURE BY RALPH LIBERTY.—Gen. John Dougherty, of Indiana, will deliver a lecture on the subject of the East Liberty Library Association, in the Presbyterian Church in that place, commencing at half-past seven o'clock this evening. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the Library Association, and the public generally are invited to attend. The lecture will be a most interesting and instructive one, and we trust there will be a large audience present.

RELEASED.—J. E. Patterson, arrested by the Mayor's police on Monday evening, was released yesterday, having entered an sufficiency to take care of himself. "J. E.," as our readers are aware, keeps a store at Turtle Creek, and cannot come too much in contact with the public.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE and its appropriate friend in one part of the city and its wants in another, are both in a flourishing condition. The Mayor is an officer found the wages. Hind with great promptness, and the Treasurer is also found on hand. Hence, no fund on hand or in reserve. We are glad to see that the Opera House is doing so well, and hope it may continue to go from magnificence to magnificence.

Lecture on Gallopatic Half Pain Evening.

A public lecture on the subject of Odd Fellowship will be delivered at Lafayette Hall this evening, by P. G. G. James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, on the subject of Odd Fellowship. The members of Washington Lodge No. 70, Mt. Vernon, who is well and favorably known as a brilliant proposition to invest some of the superfluous funds of the Lodge in the purchase of the ground lying on the corner of Penn avenue and Wayne street, and erect a building thereon for the use of the Lodge. The matter is considered by all and will be favorably considered by all.

Another Steamer Come.

Contractors are required by a card in advertising column to send in their proposals for a steamer to ply between the Point and Allegheny. The steamer is to be built by the contractor, and is to be of the following dimensions: Length of keel for the body of the hull, 120 feet; length over all, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draught of water when loaded, 6 feet; diameter of cylinders, 24 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; diameter of wheels, 24 feet; length of buckets, 8 feet; number of buckets, 24. The steamer is to be completed by the 1st of August next.

Police Intelligence.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

[Before Alderman Wallis, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Elizabeth Baird appeared at the office during the afternoon and lodged an information against Frederick Rosenbaum, who resides on Rial street, Third ward, for larceny of a watch. It appears that on Saturday last the watch stood from her home on the 5th inst., which contained a quantity of clothing, and a watch, which she valued at $20. From this action counsel for the defendant made a motion to quash the information, on the ground that the warrant was issued, and the missing trunk found in Rosenbaum's possession, before the case was laid for a regular preliminary examination.

ASSAULT ON A SERVER.

John Bayer, saloon keeper in Allegheny, lodged an information against Jacob Hoffman, a waiter in the employ of Bayer, for assault and battery. Bayer alleges that on Saturday afternoon last, while he was engaged in a quarrel with a customer, the defendant came up and struck him a severe blow on the face. The case was entered, and the defendant was held to bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Adam Bogert and Abigail Willemeyer were arraigned, charged with the larceny of a shawl, the property of Hugh Woods. Mr. Woods alleges that on the day the defendants broke into his house and stole the shawl, valued at fifteen dollars, which was found in the possession of the defendants. A search warrant was issued, and the shawl recovered. The defendants were committed to jail in default of bail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Information was made before Alderman Taylor of the Fifth ward, yesterday, by Joseph Spencer, who charged William Smith, proprietor of the Wash Ward House, with assaulting him on Saturday last. It appears that Smith has erected a stockade or building on Sandusky alley, in the Ninth ward, to which he refused admittance to the party who made complaint to the magistrate.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

A DISAGREEABLE TENANT.

Wm. Burton entered suit before this Alderman against Wm. Gillespie for disorderly conduct. The parties live in Gillespie's property, on Penn street. The plaintiff alleges that several months ago he rented the property from the defendant, and has always paid his rent promptly when due. Gillespie, he alleges, has refused to settle the matter in any manner, and has threatened to put him out of the house. The case was dismissed upon the payment of costs by the defendant.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT.

Ellen Nellan appeared before Alderman Thomas and preferred an information charging Mary Carrol with assault. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that, on the day mentioned in the information, the defendant came to the house of the former, and, with a stick, struck her on the head, causing a severe wound. The prosecutrix resides in the Fifth ward and defendant in the Eighth ward.

[Before Justice Hoffman, of Pittsburgh.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Officer Scanlon last night arrested an unknown girl charged with Constable Fletcher with larceny as bailee. It appears that the girl, a German domestic, hired out on the 1st inst., at a certain locality in the city, and on the following morning left the house, taking with her a number of articles belonging to her employer. The girl was committed to jail until the necessary papers are made out.

AN ESCAPE.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny lock-up was without a single occupant, which is the first empty cage since the memorable morning following the Fourth of July.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1868.

[Before Alderman Scaife.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Alonzo Billings appeared yesterday before this Alderman, and made an information against Harriet Walker, barkeeper in Voelkner's saloon, charging him with assault and battery. Deponent, in his information, alleges that on Saturday last, while in the saloon of the defendant, without any provocation whatever, he struck him a severe blow on the face. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Wallis.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

T. J. Young made complaint before Alderman Lewis, with secrecy of the peace, alleging that the latter, at the instance of his wife, had threatened to "smash his mouth." The case came before the Alderman yesterday. The parties are residents of the Second Ward.

[Before Alderman Wallis, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY PREFERRED.

Annie Cooper appeared before the Alderman this afternoon and made information against John Gray, charging him with breach of the peace. She alleges that he stopped her on the street yesterday, and asked to take her home. She refused to do so, and, in this instance, Mr. Moore is the innocent proposed to her. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

A WORLD-BE-TECHNICAL.

Leopold Vartorf lodged an information against Matthias Seibert for surety of the peace. Deponent alleges that on the day mentioned in the information named he "lay in wait for him in ambush," and fearing that he might carry his intention into execution he entered suit. A warrant was issued in accordance with the request of the plaintiff. The parties live in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

[Before Justice Taylor, of Lower St. Clair Township.]

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

John Hartman brought suit before Justice Taylor against Constable George A. Newman, charging him with receiving illegal fees. Newman, it appears, made an information against Hartman, charging the latter in Lower St. Clair township, a few days ago, with receiving stolen property. The case was withdrawn upon the defendant paying the costs.

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[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED OUTS OF A SALOON.

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MANSFIELD GRANT CLUB.

Large Republican Meeting in Mansfield—Speeches of Hons. Thomas Howard and Emmett Evans—The Ship Canal to Erie—Adjourned Meeting.

A large and influential Republican meeting was held in Mansfield township last, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the organization of a grant club. Joshua Stevenson was called to the chair, and John Woodmore was chosen Vice President, and W. Glenn Higbee Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a plan of permanent organization at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Friday evening, 22d inst.

Thomas Howard, Esq., being present by invitation, was then called upon to address the meeting, when he spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and fellow citizens of Mansfield:—I am not prepared, nor is it the purpose of this meeting to make a great stump speech, and in a few days you will be addressed by the distinguished orator whose name you have announced, but I cannot consistently refrain from saying a few words in favor of freedom and peace in the country. Freedom and peace are the two great blessings we have to enjoy that I can say with certainty, but I am not prepared to say that we have them with the full measure of freedom and peace that the framers of the Constitution of the United States intended we should have. Some of the people, it has been asserted, are deprived of the right of suffrage. Whether this is true or not, I would remark that the Republican party has been in power for seven years, and if the people have been denied their rights they have had ample time to have them restored to them. I would remark that the Republican party has been instrumental in securing to the people the most liberal and broad laws. The enactment of our Constitution, passed in a warning manner to be forever the basis of freedom to the people, and the supreme law to the hands of those who are neither loyal nor true to the Government. The men who framed the Constitution—the fathers, as they are called, are the men of the party of which I am a member. The Democratic party, if not astonishing to you, is to me. Its history is full of astonishing consequences. The names which the party has assumed, from time to time, are astonishing. The party was originally called Democratic Republican, then Democratic, then Democratic Whig, then Democratic Free Soil, then Democratic Free Soil Whig, then Democratic, and now, as I understand, that party is the regularly organized party which opposes the Republican party simply. Its principles are not known, and I am at a loss to know what they are. The party is charged with great and important duties at the present time. It is charged with the preservation of the government, not upon such grounds as shall be consistent with the principles of liberty, but upon the principles of the Constitution, and which will secure to the people their rights. The Democratic party is charged with the duty of preserving the Union, and in order to do so it has to ignore the principles upon which the Union was founded. The Democratic